

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Cloudy to-day; to-morrow probably fair;  
moderate northwest to north winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 47; lowest, 37.  
Detailed weather reports on last page.

# McADOO RESIGNS TREASURY AND RAIL POSTS; PAY TOO SMALL, HEALTH POOR, HIS REASONS; WILSON TO REVEAL TRIP PLANS IN FEW DAYS

## KAISER HATED, IN PERIL IF HE VISITS BERLIN

Crown Prince's Life Not  
Worth Hour's Purchase,  
Is Report.

HAS NOT ABDICATED YET

British Authority Says Ab-  
sence of Official Notifica-  
tion Is Full Proof.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—From a special investigation in western Germany the correspondent of the *Daily Mail* at The Hague has ascertained that there is considerable hostility against the former Emperor and his eldest son. The correspondent says that after William Hohenzollern had entered Holland a thousand German soldiers arrived at the frontier and demanded that they be allowed to pursue and kill him. They were turned back by the Dutch frontier guards.

The correspondent does not believe the former Emperor could reach Berlin in safety, no matter what guarantees might be given. The former Crown Prince is universally hated also, and is greatly despised. His life in Germany, the correspondent declares, would not be worth an hour's purchase. He is under the closest guard in Holland, owing to fears of an attack.

Royalists Still Hope.

Much publicity is being given to Eitel Friedrich and August Wilhelm, respectively the second and fourth sons of the former Emperor, and the correspondent's impression is that the royalists' hope is that through them dynastic sympathies can be maintained.

The *Daily Mail* attributes to "a high official of the British Government" the statement that "William Hohenzollern is still German Emperor and King of Prussia so far as the British Government is informed, and is apparently waiting for something to turn up."

"The Berlin Government," the official added, according to the *Daily Mail*, "has not made any communication to the Allies or the United States notifying us of his abdication. We think it almost certain that if the abdication occurred, notification would have been sent, at least to the United States."

Only the Word of Max.

"No abdication document bearing the Kaiser's signature is in existence, so far as the outside world knows—nothing but the perfunctory statement of Prince Maximilian, in which he used the words 'trou verzieht,' meaning renunciation of the throne, and not the word 'abdankung,' meaning abdication. Wilhelm, therefore, undoubtedly still regards the throne as his and the world must contemplate the probability that he expects to return."

"While Holland cannot doubt that the Allies do not relish his affording him asylum there has not been as yet any joint effort of the associated Governments to extradite him."

Mr. Hohenzollern's spending most of his time in bed in his retreat at Ammerlaan Castle because of the illness with which he was suddenly stricken recently, according to the *Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Express*. Two officers take turns in reading novels and newspapers to him.

Hohenzollern Has Influence.

He attended service in the chapel of the castle the day previous to the beginning of the malady, which was in the form of a severe chill. It is understood, adds the correspondent, that the illness has proved to be influenza.

"All the members of the Hohenzollern dynasty will leave Germany in the near future, according to a Frankfurt despatch to the *Rotterdam Courant*. Their destination, it adds, is not yet known. So far as is known the only members of the dynasty who recently have left Germany are William Hohenzollern, the former Emperor, and his eldest son, Frederick William, the former Crown Prince. Both are in Holland."

Some of the Dutch newspapers have been dealing of late with their presence in the Netherlands. The *Rotterdam Courant* and other journals advocate the expulsion of the German personages. Other newspapers take a more moderate view of the subject, while admitting that there is a prospect of Holland getting into difficulties over the question. The *Nieuws van den Dagen*, Amsterdam, a very moderate newspaper, publishes an article on the subject, which reveals the uneasiness prevailing in various Dutch circles over the presence of the Hohenzollerns.

Exiled Kings Make Trouble.

"For the present," it says, "perhaps there is no danger of a plot on our soil against Germany's new democracy among the entourage of the ex-Kaiser."

## German Delegate Will Urge Irish Settlement

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LONDON, Nov. 22.—The first Ambassador from the German republic to arrive in Switzerland, says a report from Berne, but because the Swiss Government refused to recognize him the Ambassador refused to give his name. Nevertheless it is significant that he already has been named, according to reports, as one of the German delegates to the peace conference.

It is also reported that while in Switzerland he said he would make the suggestion at the conference undertake a settlement of the Irish question. He stipulated universal disarmament as one of the essentials for a durable peace.

## TYRANNY RULES IN GERMANY NOW

Berlin Newspapers Assert It Is  
Worse Than Autocracy  
It Supplanted.

SOLDIERS MAKE PROTEST

Majority Favor a National As-  
sembly and Are Opposed to  
Control by Dictatorship.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
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LONDON, Nov. 22.—Germany now suffering from a new and more drastic tyranny than she ever endured under the old regime, says *Germania*, a Berlin newspaper. This journal demands instant action against the Bolsheviks (Germans) under the old regime, was a Junger organ and the official paper of the Fatherland party.

The Berlin *Tageblatt* asserts the Bolshevik tyranny is replacing the military autocracy. "Let the flags wave in London, Paris and New York," the newspaper says. "We have a new, a greater and more terrible drama unfolding each day."

The Copenhagen Politiken, in discussing German affairs, says that Liebknecht's Bolsheviks have the real power, and that the new Ministers are dummies hobbled by the Soviets.

By the Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 22.—A Berlin despatch under date of Thursday says that a test vote among the returning troops indicates that the prevailing sentiment is in favor of a National Assembly. The Nineteenth (Lorraine) Army declares its willingness to support the present Government, but will oppose vigorously any effort to delay the formation of a national body.

Dictatorship Is Opposed.

The Bavarian Reserve Division, through its council, protests against the attempt of the Berlin Soldiers' and Workmen's Council to interfere with the present Government's purpose to work out a system of representative government. In a resolution these soldiers say:

"We want a national assembly and a voice in the work of solving the problems of the German people. We believe the present Government is willing that we shall have such participation and that it opposes any measures calculated to disturb the economic system. We have nothing in common with the resolution of the Berlin Soldiers and Workmen's Council, which does not possess our confidence."

The soldiers' committee of the Fourth Army announces from Aix-la-Chapelle that it opposes any form of dictatorship.

"Germany was the cradle of social thought," the committee says. "We do not need to take intellectual lessons from Russia. Germany has not liberated herself merely for the purpose of changing the degree of dictatorship."

"It is a mistaken assumption that the principal task of the National Assembly will be to put a seal of official seal upon the new state of affairs. The task of the Assembly will be nothing less than to construct and furnish safeguards for the edifice to be built within the newly created framework," writes Philipp Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, in *Vorwaerts* of Berlin.

Free States Invited to Conference.

"The Government of the empire" has telegraphed to the Governments of the different German free States, inviting them to a conference in the Chancellor's house in Berlin on November 24, says a *Worms* despatch received from Berlin to-day.

The object of the conference, the message states, is to discuss the political situation and the measures the Government of the Empire has taken, and to obtain an understanding regarding future co-operation of the Federal Administration and the free States.

In a proclamation to the Saxon people the new government of Saxony, according to a despatch from Dresden, declares it is striving for the abolition of the old Federal constitution and for the union of the Saxon and German people in a republic including German-Austria.

## REVENUE BILL IS IN DANGER OF BEING BLOCKED

Republicans on Finance  
Committee Bitterly Op-  
pose Double Plan.

LUXURY TAXES ARE CUT

Levy of 2 Cents a Gallon on  
Gasoline Eliminated in  
Wholesale Revision.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The bitter resentment of Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee against the Administration's openly avowed plan of virtually writing two revenue laws in one, which they declare robs the Republicans of their right to impose the taxes when they are in the majority in Congress, broke out violently to-day. As a result of the outbreak, Republicans threaten to block the Administration's tax bill altogether if it contains the \$6,000,000,000 plan for this year and the \$4,000,000,000 one for next year.

In answer to this threat the Democrats declared that if their Republican colleagues succeeded in eliminating the double plan they would block the passage of the measure themselves. In either event the present revenue law, which is designed to raise about \$4,000,000,000 a year, would remain in effect until a Republican law was enacted at the next Congress.

Republicans believe they have the better of the argument, as the Treasury Department officials have repeatedly declared that even with the war-taxed and the amount of revenue needed from taxes for the fiscal year ending June 30 next will be \$6,000,000,000.

Republican Claim.

If the Democrats carry out their plan to refuse to pass the bill at all, it should be the plan for what amounts to two tax bills be removed from the bill, it was pointed out, they will be doing no harm to the Republicans particularly but to their own Administration. Especially would they embarrass the Treasury Department, whose plans are based completely on getting \$6,000,000,000 in taxes to help pay the bills for this fiscal year. Both parties must carry to a show down in a brief time, as it is essential that the bill be passed by the Senate in one form or another as soon as possible after the next session of Congress convenes. The bill must be a law, members of the committee have been told, by the first of next month. Two sessions of the Senate Finance Committee will be held every day except Sundays between now and the beginning of the next session on December 2.

There is no time to lose as the two branches of Congress must adjust wide differences in the measure and have their conference agreement approved before the measure can go to the President for his signature.

Regardless of the open fight between the two parties over the policy to be adopted, the Senate Finance Committee made considerable progress to-day in revising the bill to provide about \$6,000,000,000 instead of \$5,000,000,000, as was originally planned. A number of changes were agreed upon by the committee.

Gasoline Tax Out.

The tax of 2 cents a gallon on gasoline was cut out and all of the "semi-luxury" taxes were eliminated. These taxes were to apply to the prices of necessities when more than a set amount was paid for them. The tax on "beer" of all sorts was cut from 30 per cent. to 15 per cent. and the levy on other soft drinks was reduced from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent.

Heavy cuts were made in the cigar and tobacco taxes as follows:

On cigars weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, \$1.50 instead of \$2.

On cigars weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, \$4 instead of \$5.

On cigars retailed at from 5 to 5 cents each, \$5.40 instead of \$8.

On cigars retailed at 8 to 15 cents each, \$9 instead of \$12.

On cigars retailed at 15 to 20 cents each, \$12 instead of \$16.

On cigars weighing more than 20 cents each, \$15 instead of \$20.

On cigarette weighing not more than 3 pounds a 1,000, \$2.90 instead of \$4.10.

On cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds a 1,000, \$1.20 instead of \$2.40.

On tobacco and snuff, 18 cents a pound instead of 24 cents.

On cigarette papers, package containing 100 papers, one-half cent instead of 1 cent; a package containing 50 to 100 papers, 1 cent each instead of 2 cents; a package containing more than 100 papers, one-half cent for each fifty papers or fraction thereof; on cigarette tubes, for each 50 tubes on fractional part thereof, 1 cent instead of 2 cents.

Luxury Levies Changed.

The schedule of excise or "luxury" taxes was modified to a great extent. These changes in the tax rates were made pianos, pine organs, pianolayers, graphophones and records used in connection with any musical instrument or talking machine, 5 per cent. instead of 10 per cent.

On chewing gum and substitutes for it, 2 per cent. instead of 6 per cent.

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## Wilson to Receive Nobel Peace Prize

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PARIS, Nov. 22.—THE SUN learns from a Belgian source that President Wilson will be the recipient of the 1918 Nobel peace prize and that it is probable that the award will be made during his European trip.

The Storting committee in Christiania, in conjunction with the Nobel peace prize committee, is known to have expressed a desire that the President visit Christiania on his return voyage, and deliver an address in the Chamber, following the example of Col. Roosevelt.

## HOMEWARD TRIP OF ARMY BEGINS

The Convalescent Sick and  
Wounded and Construction  
Units First to Come.

SKELETON FORCES NEXT

Restricted Transportation on  
French Railways Will  
Slacken Movement.

By the Associated Press.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY, Nov. 22.—While an effective military force the American Army remains intact, the homeward movement already has begun. Construction of all kinds has been stopped and contracts and deliveries cancelled where possible, and the men whose services have been in them and other lines of activity are either en route to ports or plans for their embarkation are under way.

The first to go will be the sick and convalescent wounded. These will be sent home with the greatest possible expedition. Certain divisions, exhausted by replacement drafts until only the skeletons remain, also are going home.

One of the biggest of the present problems is the land transport to the seaports. With the coming of winter the French need almost the entire capacity of their railroads to distribute fuel, food and other supplies throughout the country. This will delay the shipment of Americans.

The army authorities are grappling with hundreds of minor problems, both legal and physical, inherent in possible demobilization. While it is realized that the first of next month the skeleton units with Washington, still there is much speculation in the army regarding the precise plan of demobilization—whether, following the British plan, some of demobilization by trades will be adopted, whether the existing organization of the army will be maintained, or whether the army will be reformed and discharged on a regional basis.

PETAIN WILL VISIT U. S.

Intends to Thank American Red  
Cross for Its Work.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Marshal Petain, Commander in Chief of the French Army, has told Red Cross officials in France that as soon as possible he plans to come to the United States to thank personally the Red Cross for its work during the war.

A despatch from Paris to that effect was received by the American Red Cross headquarters to-day.

## WEE ENGLISH SHIP SINKS BURLY RAIDER

Disguised German, With 400  
Aboard, Beaten in Battle.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—How a small armed boarding steamer, with the help of H. M. S. Achilles, attacked and sank a German raider three times her size, and with 400 men on board, can now be related.

On March 16, 1917, the Achilles and the boarding steamer Dundee were cruising between Iceland and Norway when they sighted the smoke of a steamer. Capt. Teake of the Achilles ordered the Dundee to examine the vessel, which was flying the Norwegian flag, besides having one painted on either quarter.

Having his suspicions aroused Commander Day of the Dundee loaded his guns, which consisted of two 4-inch and two 3-pounders, and on approaching the stranger sent a boat with an officer and five men to examine her. When the boat got alongside part of the port side of the vessel was dropped, exposing four or five 5.5 guns, each firing a hundred rounds a minute.

Commander Day at once opened fire, which was returned by the raider, so that Day had to maneuver his vessel out of range until the Achilles could come to his help. All this time the Dundee was able to get shot after shot into the stranger. Soon the Achilles came up and under well directed fire of the two vessels the raider sank.

Double Launching at Hog Island.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Hog Island had its first double launching to-day, the Sagochee and Saphiro, 7,500-ton cargo boats, taking the water fifteen minutes apart. With the launching of these ships, all vessels are now off the ways. The yard is to build 120.

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## PRESIDENT HAS DETAILS OF HIS VISIT SETTLED

Three Ships Held in Readiness for Him to Make  
His Departure.

BATTLESHIP AS ESCORT

Peace Conference May Require  
Seven U. S. Delegates—Tender to Hughes Reported.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Uncertainty and speculation regarding President Wilson's coming trip to the peace conference, the itinerary he will follow and the names of the peace delegates to accompany him will be swept away early next week by an official statement from the White House. The expectation is that this statement will be forthcoming by Tuesday at the latest.

It was reported to-night that the President had already asked Charles E. Hughes to be a member of the commission and that Mr. Hughes was considering it.

It is indicated that the President has made up his mind on virtually all the important features of the trip except one or two. The exact day of sailing and the ship on which the Presidential party will depart are said to be still not definitely settled as the President has a choice of three ships and circumstances may make it advisable for him to leave on December 5 or 6 instead of December 4.

Vessels Held in Readiness.

Tentative plans are for the President to leave on the Agamemnon, formerly the Kaiser Wilhelm II, which has actually been fitted up for the occasion. There is, however, another former German liner in readiness which the President may choose if he wishes, and one of the latest type battleships is also being held in readiness in case the President desires this vessel.

The navy plan is for one battleship to accompany the President's party whether he goes on a liner or not. It was said, this ship can make 21 knots, and it is not believed that the liner selected will make greater speed than this.

As already pointed out in THE SUN the preliminary plans for the peace conference concern such practical and physical problems as arranging for reparations to France and Belgium and for amending the payment which Germany must be prepared to make. Because of this there is now a possibility that questions concerning territorial adjustments, the freedom of independent nations, the league of nations plan and other such matters will not be actually settled for many months.

Preliminary Peace Step.

Some diplomats believe that the first step will be to arrange for the armistice to develop into a preliminary peace agreement covering the practical and physical phases of the questions at issue and thereby serving notice on Germany of what the damages will be. This part of the work may be done while President Wilson and the American delegates are at Versailles and at the same time guiding principles to govern future work will probably be decided upon.

It is expected in some official quarters here that the big armistice problem will then be taken up separately, the task of arriving at a solution in each case being entrusted to special delegates from each nation represented.

This may mean a series of special peace conferences, so to speak, one conference taking up the question of free-

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## Fund Gift a Relish to Holiday Dinner

If you can't cut off the choicest part of the turkey for your soldier son because he is in France, you still have time to send him the tobacco he wants if you join the drive for Christmas smokes now. Messages from the soldiers, printed on page 7, plainly show that they are looking forward for holiday smokes.

Thanksgiving week will bring large gains to the smoke fund in personal ways and through several entertainments organized for the drive.

WARNING! THE SUN TO-BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.



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WILLIAM GIBBS McADOO.

## BUREAU COSTS TO BE HALVED

Committee on Appropriations  
Prepares to Slash Estimates  
of the Departments.

MANY CLERKS IDLING

Secretary Baker, However, Is  
Reducing His Force at the  
Rate of About 50 a Day.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The House Appropriations Committee, virtually served notice on every department in the Government to-day that the estimates for their expenses for the fiscal year beginning next July will have to be based on sound reasons, not on guesses, and that the estimates must be cut to the bone.

The committee has under consideration the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. This measure as it stands calls for about \$165,000,000. When the committee gets through with the bill it will contain appropriations amounting to less than half that sum, future work will probably be decided upon.

It developed to-day that during last week a considerable time since the fighting had come to an end, no less than 1,500 new clerks were put on in the various departments through the Civil Service Commission. During that time there were about 800 separations, a gain of some 700 clerks on the Government payroll in a single week, and after the signing of the armistice.

Members of the sub-committee investigating the estimates for the departmental appropriation bill asserted to-day that they had heard of some instances where young women had been brought to Washington and given positions here, but had nothing to do for months.

Representative Byrnes (Tex.) and others said this practice must be stopped short and every department rid of hundreds of useless employees. The Republican members of the Appropriations Committee are crying out against the ridiculous idea of carrying the enormous number of "war workers" on the payroll when the need for thousands of them has passed.

Instead of trying to defend keeping these surplus "war workers," the Democrats have fallen into step with their Republican colleagues and the whole committee is at work to arrive at the lowest number of clerks and the minimum amount of money on which the departments affected by the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill can get along.

The subcommittee is awaiting the representatives of the War Department with particular interest, the report having reached them that in that branch particularly there are far too many clerks.

## NOTED MEN QUIT JOBS IN ONE DAY

Recession Led by McAdoo In-  
cludes Americans, Britons  
and Teuton.

RYAN BACK TO COPPER

Scheidemann, Lord Cecil, J.  
R. Clynes and Henry Ford  
Complete List.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

Six men of international note simultaneously announcing their intention of quitting the posts where they had achieved their fame made yesterday a day of great resignations. In addition to the resignation of William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury and Director-General of the Railway Administration, two Americans, two Englishmen and a German were in the recession. They are:

John D. Ryan, director of aircraft production and Assistant Secretary of War.

Phillip Scheidemann, Minister of Finance in the new German Government.

Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the British Government.

Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer.

John R. Clynes, British Food Controller.

Mr. Ryan quit the work he has been conducting for the Administration to devote his time to the copper industry to meet reconstruction needs.

Scheidemann's reasons are not stated, and it is believed he may continue to hold a place in the German Government.

Lord Robert Cecil disavowed with the Premier of Great Britain, Lloyd George, concerning the Welsh disestablishment bill.

Henry Ford is leaving the full management of his automobile business to his son, Edsel, and will devote his attention to public matters, particularly a new weekly newspaper, which he proposes to publish for the promulgation of his economic and political theories.

## JOHN D. RYAN QUILTS TWO WAR POSITIONS

Out as Director of Aircraft  
and Assistant to Baker.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—John D. Ryan, Second Assistant Secretary of War and Director of Air Service, has tendered his resignation to Secretary Baker, and it has been accepted. The resignation will take effect at Mr. Ryan's convenience, but Secretary Baker has expressed the

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Secretary Says Duty to His  
Family Demands With-  
drawal.

RAIL WORK IS UNPAID

Will Leave Office Soon as  
His Successor Is Ap-  
pointed.

SURPRISE IN WASHINGTON

Had Been Regarded as Strong-  
est Man in the Wilson  
Administration.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—William G. McAdoo has resigned as Secretary of the Treasury and Director-General of Railroads. Both resignations have been accepted by the President. The necessity of relieving his personal fortunes, coupled with consideration for his health, Mr. McAdoo declared, made his action imperative.

Mr. McAdoo will step out as Secretary of the Treasury as soon as his successor is appointed. He will leave his railroad office January 1, or when his successor takes office. His resignation leaves vacant two of the most important offices in the President's gift. It is understood that the President has made no decision regarding his successor. It is practically certain that two men rather than one will be named.

Speculate on Successor.

Carter Glass, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and Secretary Houston are among those mentioned for Secretary of the Treasury. Daniel C. Hooper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and John Skelton Williams, controller of the Currency, also are mentioned as possible successors to Mr. McAdoo. But it is pointed out that all of these are Southern men, and it is believed that for political reasons there will be a desire in making the new appointment to take a man from outside of the South if the right one can be found.

It is understood that there is a desire primarily, however, to have a man who can with vigor and directness present his policies before the country. In this connection Mr. Glass is spoken of favorably on account of his record in Congress.

Surprise to Washington.

Walker D. Hines is assistant director-general of railroads, but whether he will be elevated or a new man appointed is still one of the uncertainties.

The announcement that Mr. McAdoo's intention to retire to private life came as a shock and a complete surprise to official Washington. By many he has been regarded as the strongest man in the Cabinet and his administration of the Treasury during the war has excited admiring comment among Republicans as well as Democrats. There also had been every evidence that it had, during this critical period, the confidence of the business interests, a fact in which the Democrats have taken much pride.

It was not known, even to many of Mr. McAdoo's personal friends, that he had any idea of resigning until he summoned reporters to his office this afternoon and gave out copies of his correspondence with the President. It appeared from this that the President had had his letter for more than a week, hoping for some solution that would permit Mr. McAdoo to continue in public life.

Cannot Ask More Sacrifice.

"I cannot ask you to make further sacrifice," wrote the President, "serious as the task of the Government will be in your retirement. I accept your resignation, therefore, to take effect upon the appointment of a successor because in justice to you I must."

How great a surprise was Mr. McAdoo's action may be gathered from the fact that several members of the Cabinet to-night refused to be convinced of it until assured that the correspondence had been made public.

That Mr. McAdoo was seriously considering laying down his office as Secretary of the Treasury just before the outbreak of the war for the financial reasons he now gives was well known to many at that time.

While these reasons have continued with increasing cogency, the serious problems of the Government will be believed by many to have determined him to continue his two posts for a long time to come.

In the last of the Government will be in his retirement. I accept your resignation, therefore, to take effect upon the appointment of a successor because in justice to you I must."

No Pay for Railway Work.

The inadequate compensation allowed by law to Cabinet officers, he wrote the President, "and, as you know, I received no compensation as Director-General of Railroads, and the very burdensome cost of living in Washington, have so depleted my personal resources that I am obliged to reckon my facts as the situation."

"I do not wish to convey the impression that there is any actual impairment of my health, because such is not the fact. As the result of long overwork